Exhibit 1 - Buildings to be Demolished

Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
19	Salvage & Sales	1,500	1 1/2	1962	The facility is a metal jumbo Quonset hut with interior offices/areas/walls. It has a slab-on-grade floor with a 1,500-square-foot mezzanine. The building services include two forced-air propane heaters, two small electric heaters, a window air conditioner in the small office area, and electric service of 240V along with water and sewer service.	The building was initially used for Mound salvage storage and salvage sales. Currently, the building contains a small office cubicle staffed by Waste Management personnel. The remainder of the building is used as an investigative-derived materials (IDM) storage facility and as a preparation/packaging facility for samples involving CERCLA project activities.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	.	63, 64, 41	N/A	
22	Radioactive Storage Warehouse	9,090	1	1966	The facility is a slab-on-grade, one-story structure with loading dock. It has a steel frame with a metal roof. The building services include central steam for heat, chilled water, electrical service, a fire sprinkler system, and a sanitary line. Wastewater from the storage area, i.e., the area of potential radioactive contamination, drains into a 1,100-gallon, in-ground sump. It is a steel tank within a secondary concrete containment pit. The building has storm drains. There are no internal connections to the storm collection system; roof downspouts are the only connection. Potable water is supplied to the building. Backflow prevention devices are installed at all visible points of potential cross connection.	In the summer of 1995, the building was modified to accommodate solid radioactive LLW storage activities. Prior to modification in 1995, the building was used for office space and storage of items awaiting lot sale and/or reuse.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
23	Waste Material Storage Center	3,422	1	1966	The facility is one-story slab-on-grade, reinforced concrete block building with a built-up membrane roof. The building was modified in 1994 to contain spills by coating the floor and installing trenches and dikes. The services include central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service.	The building was originally constructed as a warehouse for the staging and shipping of low-level radioactive waste. The building was then used to store mixed and transuranic (TRU) mixed waste.	N	Y	Y	alpha (mostly Pu), tritium	residual, low levels to tens of thousand of dpm/100 sq. cm.	160		Contract Number RJ-15456	This building will be incorporated into the WD Demolition subcontract and will be ongoing on 1/1/03.
24	Water Treatment Plant Building	840	1	1966	The facility is a concrete block structure built with slab-on-grade floor with built up membrane roof. The facility contains two large-capacity (100,000-gallon) zeolite softening beds plus the chemicals and injection equipment for chlorination and rust inhibition. The building also contains two high-capacity booster pumps to distribute the treated water.	The facility was constructed for the purpose of treating raw well water and has been used for the same purpose since construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			AR # SP.4-50-1196 PRS 57, WWTP Tank Area - Sludge Drying Beds, AR#SP.4-51-1196 PRS 58, Sediment Drying Beds	Related to Water Treatment and Distribution Utility System.
25	Weather/Meteorological Station	430	1	1966	Building 25 is a one-story slab-on-grade structure with brick facing. The roof is a metal deck with asphaltic built-up membrane. Building 25 has a heat pump and 240V electrical service. There is an aboveground, approximately 6,000-gallon capacity argon storage tank located north of the building, midway between Building 25 and Building PS. There are no sumps, separators, or catch basins in or around the building. A metal tower is located on the roof of the T Bldg. East Tower and for purposes of this description is considered a part of the facility which is to be domolished.	The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. It houses instrumentation that is used to collect meteorological information. Computers in the building receive data from two onsite weather-monitoring towers. These computers are connected to Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, where the information is used to predict dispersion patterns in the event of any airborne releases. The facility is currently in operation.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
30	Health Physics (SM Storage Bld.)	740	1	1965	The facility is a concrete block structure slab-on -grade floor and a built up membrane roof. Currently, there is electrical service of 240V. A argon bulk storage tanks is within 100 feet of this facility and is considered part of the facility.	The building houses a radiological counting laboratory. Liquid scintillation counting is used to count paper smear samples for the detection of tritium and gross alpha/beta activity. Several years ago Building 30 was converted from use as an office/storage area to a counting laboratory. The building previously housed a gamma scan facility for drums and boxes. Currently, one-third of the building is used for laboratory analysis; it is a radiological buffer area. The remaining area, a controlled area, is used for storage of supplies used in the laboratory.	N	Y	Y	alpha-isotope not available	low levels of fixed contamination under painted surfaces			N/A	

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Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
31	TRU Waste Storage (SM Area)	6,090	1	1966	The facility is a prefabricated metal building with a metal roof and slab-on-grade floor. The facility has heating and air conditioning systems of central steam and chilled water. The building has a fire sprinkler system. Ancillary concrete slabs and loading docks are considered to be part of this building and are to be removed.	The building has been and is used for storage of radiological waste in sealed containers.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	268		N/A	
31A	TRU Waste Storage (SM Area)	2,650	1	1986	Building 31A is a prefabricated metal building with a metal roof and slab-on-grade flooring. The building has a fire sprinkler system. Ancillary concrete slabs and loading docks are considered to be part of this building and are to be removed	The building was originally built as a low specific activity (LSA) and transuranic (TRU) waste storage facility. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
33	Storage Facility	2,064	1	N/A	The building superstructure was removed in the 1990's with the (1200 sq. ft.) slab and foundations (the foundation walls extend 5 ' above grade on one side) remaining in place for later removal. Associated adjacent pads are included within this description including a 12' by 60' concrete slab on grade and another, 12' by 12'.	N/A	N	NA	Y	PU-238	Unkown			Final Close-Out Report on Demolition of building 33, SM/PP Project, June, 1998.	See Bldg. 38 Action Memo
34	Emergency Brigade Training Facility	1,111	1	1966	The facility is a concrete block and metal structure with a concrete and metal roof and concrete floor. A burn pit and burn areas are located on the southern side of the building and is considered part of this structure which requires demolition.	The building served as the old burn building, an area formerly used for training Mound firefighters. Various fuels and flammable materials were burned to simulate potential emergency situations. The current use of the facility is as the soils counting lab.	N	N	Y	depleted uranium	not known			AR #SP/4-72-0197, PRS 17, Oil Burn Structure. Closure Report: Building 34; Aviation Fuel Storage Tank, August 1992, Final, US Department of Energy, Albuquerque Field Office, Albuquerque, NM.	
36	PST Assembly & Testing support	4,255	1	1968	The facility is a one-story slab-on-grade structure constructed of concrete block with a penthouse. The roof is a metal deck with built-up membrane of asphalt. The building is serviced by central steam for heat chilled water, and electrical service of 480V. Room 3 has been renovated and all that remains in it is a fumehood.	The building is used to support general purpose heat source testing operations. Operations conducted in the building are high-temperature bakeout of graphite modules and cleaning. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have been known to have occurred in the building.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	270			
37	Heat Source Testing	2,464	1	1968	The facility is a one-story slab-on-grade structure built of concrete block with a penthouse. The roof is a metal built-up membrane of asphalt. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V.	Building 37 was used for two purposes. One use was research, development, and production in conjunction with the US Advance Battery Consortium. The other use was converting processes with freon or other hazardous materials to processes that use safer materials. The building has now been converted to a machine shop in support of the heat source program. The activities being performed are machining, cleaning, heat treating, and inspection. No research, development, or production activities using radiation or energetic materials have been known to have occurred in the building.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	336	271		
38	PP Building (Plutonium Processing)	44,327	2	1968	The facility is a two story structure with the lower level of constructed of reinforced concrete and prestressed concrete and the upper-level constructed of concrete block. The roof is prestressed concrete with a built-up membrane of asphalt. The following additions have been made to the original structure: (1) a men's change room, 1,764 sq. ft.; (2) a low level liquid waste facility and tanker loading pad, 547 sq. ft.; (3) a waste solidification facility, 2,184 sq. ft.; and (4) two 360 sq. ft. dock towers with an overhead rail crane in each.	Building 38, also called PP (Plutonium Processing) Building, was formerly used as a Pu-238 production processing facility, the assembly and testing of Radioisotopic Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs), the repackaging and storage of excess nuclear material, and the storage and identification of orphan sources from Mound.	N	N	Y	Pu	low levels of fixed contamination under painted surfaces to millions of dpm per 100 sq. cm.	77, 78, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 301 & 326		AR #SP.4-179-1299, Action Memorandum, Bldg. 38 Removal Action, November 1999, Final, Revision 1. Contract Number 2002-00568	A sub-contract as referenced in related documents is ongoing for the demolition of this facility. Demolition is to be complete to slab which remains. Building debris is stored at adjacent site by subcontractor for prime to disposition. (See related documents for additional information)

Exhibit 1 - Buildings to be Demolished

Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
38-Stack	Building 38 Stack	201	200'	1968	The Building 38 Stack is a masonry process exhaust stack. The stack is 200 feet tall with an outer diameter of approximately 16 feet at the base that tapers to an outer diameter of approximately 7 feet a the top. The wall thickness is 18 inches at the base and 8 inches at the top. The stack is constructed of bricks and mortar, reinforced with wire mesh and reinforcing steel. It is coated on the inside with Gilsonite. The stack is supported by a reinforced concrete base pad that is 8 ft. deep in three steps of 4, 2 and 2 ft. In addition two structural steel platforms are located on the stack . The stack includes the 40 inch diameter exhaust duct and associated support structure from Bldg. 38 to the plenum. The ductwork in generally 1/8' welded carbon steel.	The facility served SM Building prior to that building's demolition. It currently serves Building 38 and is approximately 70 feet from that facility and was used to exhaust building and process air to the environment.	N	Y	Y	Various expected, mainly Pu	Unknown	305, 326		AR #SP.4-179-1299, Action Memorandum, Bldg. 38 Removal Action, November 1999, Final, Revision 1. Contract Number 2002-00568	A sub-contract as referenced in related documents is ongoing for the demolition of this facility. Demolition is to be complete to slab which remains. Building debris is stored at adjacent site by subcontractor for prime to disposition. (See related documents for additional information)
40	Print Shop, Technical Manuals	12,227	3	1968	The facility is a concrete block, slab-on-grade structure with brick facing and a concrete floor on the upper floors. The annex was added in 1993. The roof is asphalt and metal built-up membrane. The building is serviced by central steam for heat and chilled water and electrical service of 240V.	On the first floor of the structure (approximately 6,150 square feet) was printing and microfilming shops and a vault for document storage. Offices were located on the second floor (approximately 3,880 square feet). The third floor (approximately 2,170 square feed) houses utility services with interstitial space between the ceiling and roof for duct work. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. No research, development or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials are known to have occurred in the building. The building is currently vacant.	N	N	N	NA	N/A			Building 40 Building Data Package, July 1999	The print shop was binned as a No Further Action by the CORE Team and was originally scheduled for transition.
46	Weld Development	2,440	1	1969	The facility is a concrete block, slab-on-grade structure with a penthouse. The roof is metal with a built-up membrane of asphalt.	The building contained specialized welding facilities that supported the heat source program. Welding development for energetic materials was also performed, along with machine shop activities which were conducted in the building. Currently Building 46 is not occupied. No research, development, and testing activities using radioactive materials have been known to have occurred in the building.	N	N	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
47	Security (Old Central Fire Station)	3,610	1	1969	The facility is a slab-on-grade reinforced concrete structurewith access stairs and loading dock. It has brick facing and a built-up membrane roof. Building 47 contains a mezzanine for HVAC equipment. Services to the building include electrical, water and sewer.	The building was originally utilized as the plant fire station. Since 1987 to the late 1990's, the building housed administrative offices for protective security personnel, weapons storage areas, and classified waste storage areas. The building has been recently renovated to serve its original purpose as a fire station allowing Building 98 to be demolished as part of the PRS66 cleanup. The fire department currently uses this facility as for personnel offices and equipment storage.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
48	Surveillance (Old Proc. Mech. Fac.)	7,950	2	1970	Building 48 is a reinforced concrete structure with a built-up membrane roof. Services to the facility include electrical, water and sewer.	Offices are on the first floor (slab-on-grade), analytical laboratories and a machine shop were located on the second floor. The building was constructed in 1970. This building was renovated in the late 1999 timeframe to serve as the environmental monitoring laboratory. These operations are currently continuing.	N	Y	Y	alpha	residual, low levels may be present in fume hood vents	125		N/A	
49	Explosive Fabrication Facility	14,929	1	1971	The facility is a one-story reinforced concrete, slab-on-grade structure with a built-up membrane (coal tar) roof. (Services)	The building contains production laboratories, office lavatories, a locker room, storage, and a large staging area. Production activities using energetic materials have occurred in the building. The building has been used for the same purpose since its construction in 1971. Research, development, and testing activities using radioactive materials have not been known to have occurred in the building. The MMCIC is currently leasing the building for the processing of explosives, but building lease is assumed to terminated by January 1, 2003.	Y	Y	N	N/A	N/A	87- Soils		Building 49 Building Data Package	

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Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
50	PST Assembly & Testing	14,849	1	1971	Building 50 is the radioisotopic thermoelectric generator (RTG) assembly and testing facility. slab-on-grade concrete and concrete block structure with a built-up membrane bituminous material roof and includes two bulk nitrogen tanks external to building. There is electrical service of 480V. Heating and air conditioning systems are central steam and chilled water. The building has a fire sprinkler system except for working cells 108, 109, 110, 111 and 113. The cells are set up for personnel protection during assembly operations utilizing encapsulated Pu. The building is supplied with service water and potable water.	The first floor of the structure is a process area for the assembly of RTGs. RTGs are sealed contained radioactive sources. The building is segregated into two areas, a buffer area where RTG assembly and storage is conducted and a controlled area, where support activities occur . The second floor penthouse houses utility services.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A				
56	Water Tank Pump House	613	1	1956	The facility is a reinforced concrete slab-on-grade structure with a built-up membrane roof. It has central steam for heat, chilled water, electrical service, and a fire sprinkler system. It houses a diesel-powered fire suppression water pump station and a 500-gallon (above grade) fuel storage tank. The facility includes an at-grade 350,000-gallon metal groundwater storage tank adjacent to the building.	The building and associated structures have been used as the booster station for fire suppression since its initial construction. It is not known to be contaminated with radioactive or energetic materials.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
57	Sanitary Sewage Disposal Plant	510	1		The facility is a concrete block structure with a built-up membrane (coal tar) roof. A 1,000-gallon fuel storage was installed in 1974. The fiberglass-reinforced plastic AST has secondary containment.	The building has been used as for its intended purpose as the control room/lab for the Sanitary Sewer Plant since its initial construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	43-56		N/A	One of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) comprising the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process.
58	Filter Bank - SW Building	6,110	1	1977	Building 58 is an elevated one-story, steel-frame building with brick face exterior. The roof is a metal deck with a built-up membrane with asphalt. Access to the building is from the roof of Building SW. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V. Electrical service of 12,470V is provided to the SW Substation, which is part of Building 58. The building contains ventilation equipment possibly contaminated with radioactive materials. The adjacent 100 ft. plus metal ventilation stack and stackhouse is considered a part of this facility.	Building 58 is the alpha and beta filter bank and plenum exhaust for Building SW. A HEPA filtration system is used to filter out alpha and beta particulate from the exhaust of several rooms in Building SW. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction.	N	Y	Y	See SW Bldg.	See SW Bldg.	209, 329		AR #SP.4-200-1100, Action Memorandum, R/SW/58 & 68 Slab, laboratories (Research and Semi-Works), Public Review Draft, November 2000.	
60	Ceramic Facility	3,958	2	1967	The facility is a two story facility with a 1st floor slab ongrade floor. The structure is a brick faced reinforced concrete building with electric. Centralized heat and cooling has been valved off.	The facility was used for ceramic development and non destructive testing since its construction. The building has been leased since 1995.	Y	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
72	Hazardous Waste Storage	2,400	1	1984	Constructed in 1984, the building is a slab-on-grade steel-frame building with a metal roof. The building has electrical service of 240V and is supplied with service water only. No heat or cooling is supplied to the building. The building has three bays, with a dry sump under each bay to collect spillage. The sump's contents are pumped to drums. An interior masonry wall provides extra protection for the storage of explosive materials. The facility includes various exterior loading areas and staging areas considered as part of this structure.	Building 72 was designed for and has been used for hazardous waste storage since it was constructed.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	60, 61, 62	41	N/A	

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Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
89	EM Storage	4,830	2	1985	The facility is a two-story, reinforced concrete building with a membrane (coal tar) roof. The slab-on-grade first floor of the structure is a mechanical room. The second floor is a storage and process area. A reinforced concrete retaining wall supported a vechicle turning area is considered as part of this facility.	The building was orginally used for the storage of sealed energetic materials. Currently MMCIC uses it for general storage since leasing it in 1999. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive materials have been known to have occurred.	Y	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
94	Materials Compatibility	1,800	1	1985	The building is a slab-on-grade prefabricated metal building with a metal roof. The inside of the building is divided into three bays.	Building 94 was used for CERCLA environmental program contractor staging and for soil and water sample storage. The building originally housed a laboratory in one bay and environmental ovens in the other two bays. Investigations related to materials compatibility were conducted using energetic materials. The building has been decontaminated and is currently vacant.	N	N	N	N/A	N/A		41	N/A	
95	SM/PP Chiller Complex	2,860	1	1984	The Building 95 unit, containing Utilities Operations, consists of the main structure and its two annex buildings, 95A and 95B. All buildings are one-story. The three buildings are Butler metal prefabricated structures with metal roofs and built slab-on-grade flooring with foundations. Gravel parking and grass surround the main building. The unit's evaporator tower (considered part of the "facility") is to the northwest. The building has heating and air conditioning systems and electric service of 480V. Building 95 includes a 500-ton Trane chiller and an additional 800-ton chiller along with pump capacity and underground chilled water lines which were extended to the Test Fire Area. Secondary equipment was installed with each chiller, including cooling towers, chilled water pumps and condenser water pumps in Building 95B, and chemical treatment in Building 95A.	This facility provide chilled water to both the SM/PP Hill and Test Fire area. Hot water was produced for heating through heat exchangers from steam from P Building. The buildingswas used for the same purpose since construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	
99	Security Operations Facility	11,412	4	1989	The facility is a four-story reinforced concrete building with a brick facing and a built-up membrane roof. The building was constructed in 1989.	The first and second floors of the facility have been used as administrative areas for security personnel. The first floor also contains a locksmith shop and communications center. The third floor houses the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The fourth floor is a penthouse used as a mechanical room. The building has been used for the same purposes since construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	106		N/A	
104	Maintenance Shop	1,800	1	1991	The facility is a one-story, 1,800-square-foot, steel frame structure with steel siding and roof. It is a slab-on-grade structure with a loading dock and ramp. The structure contains offices, a lavatory, and open shop space. The building has centralized utilities steam and chilled water along with 240 volt electrical service, potable water, sewer.	The facility served as the maintenance shop for the test fire area and contained office areas and electronics and small parts assembly room, parts storage, and a fabrication/maintenance shop. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
112	Sand Filters Building	785		1985	The facility is a steel-framed structure with metal sides and roof that sits on a concrete pad. Heating and electrical service is provided to this structure. A 100-square-foot metal shed near Building 112 contains chemicals and is contained within the scope of this building (though sq. ft. for this metal shed is not included in sq. ft. column).	Building 112 contains equipment filters and effluent treatment, testing, and monitoring. Building 112, constructed in 1985, is a 800-square-foo Heating and electrical service is provided to this structure. The shed near Building 112 contains chemicals. This is one of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	

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113	Dewatering Building	547	1	1990	The facility is a steel-framed structure with metal sides and roof set on a concrete pad and has electrical and heating provided.	Building 113 contains dewatering equipment and is used for chemical and equipment storage This is one of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A		41	N/A	
124	Central Waste Processing Facility	5,310	1	1998	This facility is a temporary Rubb Manufactured Building. It has been erected on an 8-inch reinforced concrete slab. The facility has a HEPA filtration system. The building is supplied with 480V electrical service. All other services is self-contained within the equipment in the building	The facility is used for size-reducing waste from site removals that contain both radioactive and chemical contamination. The facility houses a box repackaging area, plasma arc cutting station, a blasting room, and a compactor station.	N	Y	Y	alpha, various isotopes, H-3	residual to hundreds of thousands dpm per 100 sq. cm.			N/A	
125	Alpha Treatment System	2,200	1	2000	The ATS facility is a pre-engineered metal building, 40 feet by 50 feet. The foundation is drilled piers 2 feet in diameter up to 25 feet in depth The foundation/floor perimeter wall has a 12-inch curb to provide secondary containment. Plumbing/piping utilities include potable water fire water, compressed air, and process/sanitary sewer. HVAC/electrical utilities include heat pump, supply air fan, 480 volt, 400 amp service, transformer/120 volt distribution panel, phone line, fluorescent lighting, and fire alarm. An exterior slab and mechanism provides for receiving of tanker trucks for waste water input to the system.	The Alpha Treatment System facility is located at Mound on a site formerly occupied by Building 79. The facility is considered a temporary building structure, mirroring the process done in Building WD, which was to treat any wastewater that had alpha radioactive contamination. This process is ongoing.	N	Y	Y	Pu, Th	residual, low levels to hundreds of dpm per 100 sq. cm.			Contract Number RJ-15456	This building will be incorporated into the WD Demolition subcontract and will be ongoing at time of contact award.
300	OU-1 Pump & Treat	270	1	1997	The building is a prefabricated metal structure built with slab-on-grade. The building houses the OU-1 pump and treat system using an air stripper for VOCs. The facility is not supplied with utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the system and provide electric space heat.	The building houses the OU-1 pump and treat system using an air stripper for VOCs. It has been used for the same purpose since construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
301	OU-1 Pump & Treat	328	1	1997	The facility is a prefabricated metal structure on skids. The facility is not supplied with utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run th system and provide electric heat.	The building houses the OU-1 air sparging/soil vapor extraction process. It has been used for the same purpose since construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
301A	OU-1 Pump & Treat	32	1	1997	Building 301A is a converted prefabricated guard post building with electrical service.	The facility houses a gas chromatograph to analyze gases removed in the air sparging/soil vapor extraction process in Building 300.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
415	Metal building adjacent to 113	400	1		The building is steel-framed with metal sides and roofs, and has a concrete slab on-grade flooring.	Building 415 is used for chemical and equipment storage. This is one of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
432	Sands Filters Building	192	1		The building is concrete slab-on-ground steel frame structure with metal sides and roof.	Building 432 contains equipment to test samples of water. This is one of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	

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Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
A	Administrative, Personnel, Medical	55,582	2+	1948	The building is a two-story structure with a one-story annex and a basement. It is made of reinforced concrete block with brick facing and a built-up membrane roof. Windows are aluminum. The building has heating and air conditioning systems with central steam, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V. Building A is located between, and connected to, Buildings OSW and OSE.	Offices are on the first and 2nd floors, with the medical facility on the first floor. The basement is a "Q"-cleared area, containing the Classification Office and Document Control. This building has been used for the same purpose since construction. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building.	N	Y	Y	alpha	residual, low levels may be present in one room in the basement.	211-212		N/A	
B	Inert Production	27,735	1	1948	Building B, as it remains, is a 27,735 concrete slab and related foundation components. The slab is located adjacent to Building 58 and OSW.	N/A	N	N	Y	actinium, alpha, beta	1627 dpm, 6828 dpm				
B-Stack	B Stack & Fan House	328	102'	0	Building B Stack is a brick and mortar stack 102 feet high with an outside diameter of 9 feet at the base tapering to 5 feet at the top. The Stack Fan House is a 255 square foot, brick building that contains the fan and controls for the stack.	Building SW, Room 8, and Room 9 had utilized the stack, but it is currently inactive. The Stack and the Fan House were both radiologically contaminated with polonium-210, uranium (depleted and enriched), and tritium. The relatively short half life of polonium-210 (~ 140 days) eliminates it from being a concern. The Building B Stack is also designated as PRS 252.	N	N	Y	unknown	unknown	PRS 252 - Structure itself.		N/A	
DS	Standards, Labs, & Offices	47,810	1	1965	Building DS is a one-story structure of reinforced concrete and concrete block with a built-up membrane roof and three penthouses, heating and air-conditioning systems are central steam and chilled water. The slab on grade foundation is supported by the use of piers and grade beams resting on the roof of T Building.	The facility was used for metrology, laser technology processes and laboratories in R&D of nuclear components. The building is partially leased to the MMCIC with the portion of the residual used for offices by on site personnel.	Y	Y	N	N/A	N/A	434, 436	429-433	AR #SP.4-153-1298, Building Data Package, DS Building, Final Revision 1 December 1998. Final Close-Out Report; Transition of DS Building Lease, commercial/Industrial Use, Final, October 1998.	Demolition will be to top of slab only. Evaluation/timing due to the location and operations within T Building will need to be conducted.
EG-1	Main Hill Serves SW, WD	240	1	1973	The building is a one-story slab-on-grade metal structure with a metal roof. The only utility provided to the building is electrical service. The building was constructed in 1973. It houses a Caterpillar D348 diesel generator that serves as the standby power to the T/R/SW West Stack and portions of Building SW. It also included a 5000 gallon underground storage tank which has been filled with concrete. A 500 gallon above ground fuel oil tank currently provides service. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction.	The building is used to provide standby power to the T/R/SW West Stack and portions of Building SW.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
EG-2	Test Fire - Served RTG	240	1		EG-2 is a 240 square foot, one story metal structure with a slab-on-grade floor that contains a diesel generator. which provides stand-by power for buildings 38, 50 and 36. lt also included a 5000 gallon underground storage tank which has been filled with concrete. A 500 gallon above ground fuel oil tank currently provides service.	The building provides operational space for the emergency generator and is currently in use.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			NA	
EG-4	Standby Generator	240	1		Building EG-4 was a one-story metal structure with a metal roof. Electrical service was the only utility provided to the building. The Benner Road main Plant feeder runs under the facility. Only the foundation and slab on grade remains of the facility.	The building housed a Caterpillar D348 diesel generator.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
EG-6	Bldg. 58 E. Generator	240	1	1973	The facility is a one-story metal structure with a metal roof along with an exterior 1,500 gallon above-ground storage tank. Electrical service is the only utility provided to the building. The building was constructed in 1973.	It houses a Caterpillar D348 diesel generator that serves as the standby power to the Building 58 exhaust fans and portions of Building SW. Fuel for the generator is stored in a 1,500-gallon aboveground storage tank. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	

Exhibit 1 - Buildings to be Demolished

Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
EG-8	Standby Generator	135	1		Building EG-8 contains an electric generator and is attached to Building 57. Building EG-8 is a concrete block slab-on-grade structure with a built-up membrane (coal tar) roof.	This facility houses an emergency generator and is one of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A		41	N/A	
G	Garage	7,518	1	1948	Building is a slab-on-grade one-story concrete block building with brick facing and a metal built-up membrane roof. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service.	Building G currently services 137 fleet vehicles and 26 pieces of heavy-duty equipment. The facility is overcrowded with supplies and equipment.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	106		N/A	
GP-8	Guard Post 8	96	1		The guard post which was constructed in the early 1980s. Thestructure is metal with glass windows and a metal roof. Guard Post GP-8 has underground sanitary service and potable water, but does not have storm drains. Various ancillary structures such as card swipes, traffic gates, curbing, etc. is considered part of this facility. The building has electric heaters, portable air conditioners, and electrical service of 240V.	Building GP-8 is a security guard post located along the Mound Road at the east entrance to the Mound Plant, north of Building 61. The structures is currently in use.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
GW	Old Receiving/Inspection)	9,782	2	1968	Building is a slab-on-grade (first floor) two-story reinforced concrete block building with brick facing and a built-up membrane roof.	This building was originally built to house offices, bonded stores, and receiving/inspection for weapons programs. It now houses long-term record storage and offices.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
H	Laundry	17,334	1	1948	Building H is a reinforced concrete block building with face brick and a built-up membrane roof. The building consists of one story with a penthouse. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service.	Building H houses the laundry facilities for both uncontaminated (cold) and historically contaminated (hot) clothing for Mound. The water generated from the laundry was collected in a holding tank on the "hot side" of the building. Then the water was drained through a pipe to a lift station at Building SW. In 1993, Building H discontinued the washing of contaminated clothes. These washable clothes were replaced by disposable clothing and wastewater was then diverted to the sanitary disposal plant, Building 57. Building H previously held a small maintenance shop. The maintenance shop has been removed, and the Bioassay Laboratory currently uses this area for storage. The building is known to be contaminated with radioactive materials. Building H currently houses a laundry, bioassay laboratories, change rooms for men and women and office space. The space is currently being vacated in preparation for future demolition activities.	N	Y	Y	alpha-isotopic not available	residual, low levels may be present	210, 337			

Exhibit 1 - Buildings to be Demolished

Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
HH	Isotope Separation	15,276	2	1948	The building is a two story reinforced concrete block building. The building consists of a basement, a high bay, a cooling tower, an underground tunnel, three sumps, three penthouses, three adjacent buildings and two small attached buildings. Exterior components include spill containment area in back of building and foundation area for fuel oil tank. The main services for the building include central steam for heat, chilled water for cooling and electricity.	The building originally built to receive and process highly acidic and highly contaminated liquid radioactive waste from the processing operations in Building T. This waste was processed to recover bismuth for reuse. Liquid waste from this process was collected in a sump in the southwest corner of Room 6 and then sent via an underground line to WD Building (this pipeline was removed a few years ago). The polonium waste processing ended about 1958. In the mid-1950s, the building was also used for several projects involving the separation of Pa-231 and Th-230, as well as other isotopes from some processed uranium byproduct materials obtained from other AEC operations. In about 1960, He-3 separation was started in Building HH using thermal diffusion columns. In the early 1960s, the building was used for the separation of a variety of stable isotopes using gaseous thermal diffusion, liquid thermal diffusion, and cryogenic processes. In the late 1970s, there was some experimental work done with uranium. From about 1964 to about 1985, He-3 was separated in Rooms 17 and 18 using cryogenic carbon traps to remove the tritium from the feed gas. In the early 1980s, chemical exchange experimentation was also conducted in the building. The sulfur, calcium, and nitrogen isotopes were separated using packed columns.	N	N	Y	tritium, U, Co-60, Sr-90, Cs-137, Pa-231, Th	low levels to hundreds of thousands dpm per 100 sq. cm.	148-152, 248		AR # SP.4-195-0900, Action Memorandum Engineering Evaluation /Cost Analysis, Building HH Removal Action, September 2000, Public Review Draft, Revision 0	A subcontract will be ongoing which will provide demolition of the building superstructure.
P	Power House-Central Utilities	15,143	1	1949	The power house is a one story (high bay) structure with mezzanine which contains the facilities and equipment necessary to provide centralized process and breathing air, steam and condensate, chilled water supply and return along with treatment of raw water (potable) and electrical power distribution. The building is a reinforced concrete/steel frame structure with brick curtain wall. The building systems (external to facility) include a water tower, the power plant's chilled water evaporator towers (including sumps and pumps), and a new 50,000 gallon above ground storage tank and metal bulding containing pumps for no. 2 fuel oil on the east side along with Mound's West electrical substation which is immediately adjacent to Building P. Concrete pads and slabs around this area is considered as part of the facility.	The facility provides space for the centralized process and breathing air steam and condensate, chilled water supply and return along with treatment of raw water (potable) and electrical power distribution. The Mound East electrical substation is located within Room 3, on the first floor of Building P. Both receive power from three parallel DP&L 12.5 KV feeders. Electrical power is then distributed throughout Mound to each substation. In addition to the office-related rooms the first floor contains the two main boilers, three chillers, potable water treatment equipment a standby generator, the main plant control/utilities distribution and consumption monitoring console station, chemicals/chemical injection equipment, and plant controls. The mezzanine principally contains pumps, compressors and two chillers. Asbestos containing material has been used to insulate piping and equipment within this facility.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	101, 102		N/A	
PH	Pump House	646	1	1948	The building is a concrete block structure with built-up membrane roof and slab on grade flooring. The facility has central steam heat, a window unit air conditioner, and 480V three-phase power. The brine line for the Building 24 zeolite softening bed recharge passes through Building PH.	It originally housed fuel oil pumps to supply the power house with fuel from a nearby tank (now demolished). It now houses a steam condensate pump and is used for storage. The facility no longer serves its original design intent and the pumps have been removed. It now houses a steam line condensate pump and is used for miscellaneous storage of powerhouse supplies and some contractor supplies. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building. The environmental appraisal shows that the building contains asbestos.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
PS	Paint Shop	2,288	1		The facility was one-story metal building with a metal roof and slab on grade concrete floor. The building superstructure has been demolished leaving the slab and associated foundations for later removal. An electrical duct bank that contains 12.5kV feeders for Building T and another duct bank that contains the Benner Road Main Plant feeder runs under the remaining concrete slab of Building PS.	This facility housed the paint shop with an OEPA-permitted paint spray booth. It contained processes conventional to painting such as brush painting and spray painting, storage of supplies (latex and non-latex paints), sanding, priming, and drying. The building also housed a sign fabrication area that made computer-generated signs.	N	N	N	N/A	N/A	112/368	411	Main Hill Project, Close Out Report, Demolition of PS building (Phase 1), June 2000, Final, Revision 1.	slab removal and PRS closure remains to be completed.

Exhibit 1 - Buildings to be Demolished

Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
R	Operations Labs, Offices, Library	55,003	1	1948	Research (R) Building is a single-story structure, with a penthouse, constructed of concrete block with brick facing. The roof is metal with a built-up membrane of coal tar. R Building, one of the original buildings constructed in 1948, is located on the Main Hill and is connected to SW Building with shared infrastructure. Together, R and SW Buildings form the Semi-Works and Research (SW/R) Tritium Complex. The R Building penthouse contains a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter bank and associated ductwork connecting it to the T-West stack. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V.	The building contains laboratories (for both radioactive and non-radioactive works), offices and service rooms. The "hot" side is associated with radiological areas, in particular, areas used for tritium recovery, rooms in which plutonium work was conducted and discontinued and rooms used for various analytical support activities. The cold side of the building contained research and development laboratories, analytical laboratories, a respirator fitting facility, offices, and the library. R-108 tritium recovery laboratory is a current operating laboratory. The lab is responsible for recovery of tritium from tritium contaminated and tritium containing components through a thermal reaction process. Components, such as U-beds, getter beds, carbon traps, mole sieves, Pd bed, process dryers, etc. removed from various location of SW, R and T Buildings during safe shutdown activities are processed in R-108. The lab will continue operations through FY02 and part of FY03. The lab will start and complete its own safe shutdown in FY03. Part of the R Building was decontaminated in 1980s for the internal reuse (conditional release). Total alpha contamination level was reduced with installation of new walls and floors. Material present in Building R includes uranium, plutonium, americium, protactinium, radium, radon, actinium, and tritium. Starting 1998, R Building has undergone deactivation activities including tritium transfer, pre-characterization, work planning for D&D, safe shutdown and post-characterization. In order to facilitate deactivation in R Building, the current contractor grouped the scope of work into two areas, contaminated area (Area A) and non-contaminated area (Area B). Area A consists of the areas in the building in which active radioactive material work is underway; this is primarily tritium removal work. The majority of the remaining rooms are ones in which plutonium work was conducted and discontinued. The R Building housed many research projects in the past, also houses tritium operations. The radiological control counting lab and the penthouse which include the facility HEPA filter bank are also included, and the sumps and crawlspaces above the room ceilings. Area B consists mainly of the rooms presently being used as offices and storage areas within the building. The restrooms and the old plant library are also included. There are some laboratories included in which non-radioactive development work was performed as well as laboratories, which have been previously decommissioned. A unified project is also designed to ensure that common areas are taken care of in order to meet the NESHAPS requirements prior to building demolition. Seven (7) PRSs are associated with R Building.	N	N	N	tritium, U, Pu, Am-241, Th, Ac-227, Cm-244, Ra-226	low levels to millions of dpm per 100 sq. cm.	104, 142, 143, 144, 145,146, 327, 328		AR #SP.4-200-1100, Action Memorandum, R/SW/58 & 68 Slab, laboratories (Research and Semi-Works), Public Review Draft, November 2000. R-Building Alpha Pre-conceptual D&D Engineering Study; November 13, 1996, Revision 0. SW/R Complex D&D Project. Also, see Exhibit 2a for further background information.	
SM	Pu Processing Bldg.			0	This scope covers 60-100 linear feet of residual foundation wall and footing residing at a depth of 4-6 feet below current grade.	SM was a large building that processed radioactive materials. It was demolished in the 1990s with approximately 60-100 linear feet of foundation remaining near the PP/Bldg 38 Stack in order to prevent the undermining of the stack.	N	NA	Y	Pu	Unknown	285-291, 999			This scope is related to scope of PRS-999 (a placeholder PRS number assigned by the site). Soil quantities are covered under this PRS. See Bldg. 39 Action Memo.

Exhibit 1 - Buildings to be Demolished

Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
SW	Tritium Oper, Dev, and Surv. labs	43,066	2	1950	The Semi-Works (SW) Building is a two-story structure, with a penthouse, constructed of concrete block with brick facing. The roof is metal with built-up membrane of carboline, asphalt, and coal tar. SW Building is located in the Main Hill. Originally constructed in 1950, Building SW has undergone 13 major additions. One addition originally named Building 62 is now considered part of SW Building. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V. The building contains HEPA filters and alpha and beta hot drains. SW Building shares the common infrastructure with R Building. Together, R and SW Buildings form the Semi-Works and Research (SW/R) Tritium Complex. Two nitrogen bulk gas storage tanks are considered to be part of this facility.	SW Building was used for tritium recovery and purification, tritium component development, component evaluation, and analysis of materials. The past operations also included research projects on plutonium, actinium, radium, uranium, thorium and protactinium. The most recent operations activity was the repackaging of U-233 in SW-22. Starting in 1998, SW Building has been undergoing deactivation activities including tritium transfer, pre-characterization, work planning for D&D, safe shutdown and post-characterization. In order to facilitate deactivation in SW Building, the current contractor grouped the scope of work into eight (8) areas. Area A includes a component evaluation and testing area, which had some of the highest contaminated gloveboxes in the facility. Safe shutdown of most of this area is completed except SW-219 (a heavily contaminated room) and crawl space above SW202/205, 210, 219. All of these activities are on the current critical path.	N	N	N	tritium, U, Pu, Am-241, Th, Ac-227, Pa-231, Ra-226	low levels to billions of dpm per 100 sq. cm.	131-141, 249-251		AR # SP.4-31-0696, PRS 236, Soil Contamination - SW Building dock Area. AR #SP.4-200-1100, Action Memorandum, R/SW/58 & 68 Slab, laboratories (Research and Semi-Works), Public Review Draft, November 2000. Also, see Exhibit 2a for further information.	
SW						Area B contains primarily the equipment associated with the Effluent Recovery System (ERS) which was installed in a number of phases beginning in the late 1960s. The primary ERS area is in the two-story SW-8 area with the associated tritiated water collection and solidification systems in SW-149 & 149B and a freon refrigeration system in SW-205P. SW-8 also includes an old, solids recovery boxline (discontinued in 1970s) as well as large fumehoods, which contain an abandoned thermal diffusion (TD) system used originally for tritium enrichment. The TD system is heavily contaminated with mercury and the ground area under SW-8 is contaminated with a variety of radioactive materials (mainly tritium) and potentially hazardous chemicals. This is a suspected source for the tritium in the Main Hill Seeps. Area C, Nuclear Component Development and Pre-production Facility (NCDPF), contains primarily the tritium development and environmental testing facility originally constructed in the mid-1970s. The systems in this area include offices and storage vaults, laboratories containing gloveboxes and fumehoods for components, tritium processing areas, environmental storage areas, welding development, calorimetry and decontamination as well as inert atmosphere recirculation system equipment and a central vacuum system. Whereas the office and storage areas are minimally contaminated, the majority of the equipment in the lab is heavily tritium contaminated. Area D contains the primary change rooms and restrooms for the SW Building. The first floor section also contains two electrical switch gears, tritium component environmental temperature and shock testing laboratories, as well as laboratory that contains non-radioactive equipment. The second floor section includes offices and a building-wide utility services area, such as cooling water and electrical. Area E was a Metallography Area. Area F consisted of a mass spectroscopy lab and a heavily contaminated area used for processing and disassembling components. This area also contained the inert recirculation system equipment for the extensive gloveboxes. Safe sh									

Exhibit 1 - Buildings to be Demolished

Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
						Safe shutdown of these two areas was completed to support the "Old Cave" remediation. The Old Cave is the entombed remains of a hot cell used to process radium (Ra-226) and actinium (Ac-227) from 1951 to 1955. The process was terminated in 1955 and the area was later entombed in 1959. The size of the entombed area is approximately 30 feet by 50 feet. The exact radiological inventories and physical items that may be buried within the entombment are unknown. A conservative estimate indicates that a maximum of 5 curies (Ci) of Ac-227 and 12 Ci of Ra-226 could still be present. The radiological hazards and the potential hazards associated with the separation process make the D&D of this area a great challenge from the perspectives of worker and environmental protection. The New Cave Area was used most recently for repackaging of U-233 for removal from the site. The original transuranic processing operations in this area were terminated more than 10 years ago. Since then, the area has been used minimally except for storage. The majority of the safe shutdown in this area is completed except sumps. A unified project is also designed to ensure that common areas are taken care of in order to meet the NESHAPs requirements prior to building demolition. Seventeen (17) PRSs are associated with SW Building.								
T Stack East	T Building Stack - East				T Stack East is a brick and mortar stack 200 feet high with an outside diameter of 15 feet and 10.5 inches at the base tapering to 7 feet and 2.25 inches at the top. The Stack Fan House is a 273 square foot (not including plenum), brick building that contains the fan and controls for the stack.	These facilities are used to exhaust T building process air which has included radiological processes. The fan house is contaminated. The stack itself is fairly clean (but not free releasable)	N	Y	Y	Tritium	unknown				
T Stack West	T Building Stack - West				T Stack West is a brick and mortar stack 200 feet high with an outside diameter of 16.5 feet at the base tapering to 9 feet and 2.25 inches at the top. The Stack Fan House is a 821 square foot (not including plenum), brick building that contains the fan and controls for the stack.	These facilities are used to exhaust T building process air which has included radiological processes. The fan house is contaminated. The stack itself is fairly clean (but not free releasable)	N	Y	Y	Tritium	Unknown				
W	Maint. Offices & Shops (old whse)	32,484	2	1948	Building W is a two-story, reinforced concrete elevated slab-on-grade (first floor) structure with brick facing, loading docks and a built-up membrane roof. There are offices on the first and second floors in addition to the maintenance shop work areas. The building has central steam, chilled water, electrical service, and a fire sprinkler system.	The facility was initially utilized for warehouse space with the addition being used for office space. It is currently used as office space and shop space (welding, sheet metal, carpentry, etc.).	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	The shop areas contain large volumes of stationary and portable tools, along with supplies and materials used in the maintenance of facilities including table saws, metal working equipment, welding,etc.

Exhibit 1 - Buildings to be Demolished

Building				Year Const.	Construction	Past Usage/Scoping Statement	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSs		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors						Known?	Type	Level	Within Building	Potential Impact to Footprint		
WD	Rad. Liquid Proc./Waste Disp.	28,222	2	1948	Since its construction, the building has been enlarged through the addition of an annex to the present size of 28,800 square feet. Building WD is a multistory building with penthouses, a full basement, and a partial sub-basement. It has an irregular shape, and is 22 feet high, 135 feet wide, and 211 feet long. The exterior walls of the building are reinforced concrete and concrete block. The roof is a concrete slab. Penthouses have lightweight block and aluminum-siding walls with built-up steel roofs. Building services include heating and air conditioning by central steam and chilled water and electrical service of 480V.	Building WD was the treatment facility for low specific activity (LSA) radioactive wastes generated by process activities at Mound. Processes which were housed within the WD facility include alpha wastewater treatment, beta wastewater treatment, laboratory and bench-scale research, LSA waste drum repackaging, a glass melter furnace, and a packed bed reactor.	N	N	Y	Pu/Am-241 predominantly	low levels to hundreds of thousands dpm per 100 sq. cm	155-159, 161-175, 179-188, 189-208, 255-257		AR # SP.4-192-0800, Action Memorandum Engineering Evaluation /Cost Analysis, Building WD Removal Action, July 2000, final, Revision 0. Contract Number RJ-15456	This building is incorporated into the WD Demolition subcontract and will be ongoing on 1/1/03.
WH1	Deep Well House #1	374	1	1948	WH-1, a wellhouse, is a slab-on-grade floor with concrete block wells and a metal roof. The facility is not supplied with utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the water well pump and an electric space heater.	The building since its initial construction has covered the well and houses a pump to help supply water to the Mound facility.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
WH2	Deep Well House #2	374	1	1948	WH-2, a wellhouse, is a concrete slab-on-grade with masonry exterior walls and a built-up membrane roof. The facility has no utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the water well pump and an electric space heater. A propane-fueled, standby, direct-drive engine is hooked to the pump to provide power during electrical power outages.	The building covers a well and pump that helps furnish water to the Mound facility. It has been used for the same purpose since construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	
WH3	Deep Well House #3	374	1	1962	WH-3, a wellhouse, is a concrete slab-on-grade floor with masonry exterior walls and a built-up membrane roof. The facility has no utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the water well pump and an electric space heater. There is a propane-fueled, direct-drive engine to provide standby power during electrical power outages.	This building covers a well and pump that provides plant water supply to the Mound facility. It has been used for the same purpose since construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	